

Registered number: 02989338

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J D Pollock M N Levine C P Leonard
Company secretary	Dentons Secretaries Limited
Company registration number	02989338
Registered office	6th Floor Park House 116 Park Street London W1K 6AF
Auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 30 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1AG

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

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ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of Elliott Advisors (UK) Limited (the 'Company') during the year was the provision of services related to investment management, research and advice.

The Company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), with permission under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to act as an authorised person.

The principal risks facing the business include the loss of investment professionals who provide investment advisory services. The Company seeks to provide competitive performance-related remuneration packages to ensure it attracts and retains quality staff.

In April of 2020 the AMF Enforcement Committee fined the Company, in its capacity as service provider, and others, 15 million Euros for filing inaccurate and late reports in connection with a simplified public tender offer filed in 2015 and for obstructing an AMF investigation. The company has appealed the decision of the AMF to the Paris Court of Appeal.

Key performance indicators used by the directors to monitor the performance of the business include staff retention.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company trades with one related company and, in the opinion of the directors, the exposure to credit risk on amounts receivable from that related company is low.

The Company has debt in the form of subordinated loans subject to interest at a variable rate. The Company is exposed to cash flow risk on those debt instruments as a result of movements in interest rates.

Pillar 3 risk disclosure

The European Capital Requirements Directive introduced consistent capital adequacy standards and an associated supervisory framework in the EU based on the Basel II rules. The Directive was introduced into the UK by the FCA. The new framework consisted of three 'pillars'.

Pillar 1 specifies the minimum capital requirements.

Pillar 2 is a supervisory review process that requires an assessment to be made of whether additional capital should be held against risks not covered by Pillar 1.

Pillar 3 introduces public disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information and is designed to promote market discipline by providing market participants with key information on a firm's risk exposures and risk management processes.

Full details of how the Company complies with Pillar 3 are available at the following internet address:

www.pillar3.eu/EAL0904015

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Future Developments

The Company will continue to provide services related to investment management, research and advice. It continues to maintain good working relations with Elliott Management Corporation, its sole client. Notwithstanding "Covid-19" and the consequential global market movements through June 2021, as at the date of this report the value of Elliott Management Corporation's assets under management remain stable. Having considered the Company's operations and its financial resources, the directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

In light of "Covid-19", the directors have taken steps to help mitigate the spread of the virus by implementing social distancing and a working from home culture. As at the date of this report, the Company has not seen any significant decline in operations.

This report was approved by the board on **23 June 2021** and signed on its behalf.

Christopher Leonard.

C P Leonard
Director

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £6,291,368 (2019 - profit £5,030,017). The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

J D Pollock
M N Levine
C P Leonard

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on **23 June 2021** and signed on its behalf.

Christopher Leonard.

C P Leonard
Director



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Elliott Advisors (UK) Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Balance sheet, the Statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the Company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting frameworks; FRS 102, Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA), FCA Handbook, and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the company operates;
- We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and from inspection of legal and regulatory correspondence;
- We have assessed compliance with laws and regulations throughout the engagement, including review of relevant transactions and related accounts;
- The engagement lead has assessed that the audit team collectively had the appropriate competences and capabilities to identify and recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations. The engagement lead considered the engagement team's understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation, knowledge of the industry in which the client operates, and understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity in carrying out this assessment;
- There were no matters relating to non-compliance with laws and regulation or relating to fraud that were communicated to the audit team;
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of the entity's operations, including the nature of its revenue sources, and of its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement; and
- We assessed the susceptibility of the entity's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included checking completeness of journal entries and identifying and testing journal entries, in particular manual journal entries processed for financial statements preparation. We also reviewed the financial statements disclosures and the corresponding supporting documentation.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. However, detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as those irregularities that result from fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Pearson', over a circular embossed stamp.

David Pearson
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
London
Date: 23/6/2021

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	2,3	167,584,993	142,634,520
Gross profit		167,584,993	142,634,520
Other operating charges		(172,017,619)	(136,122,026)
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(4,432,626)	6,512,494
Interest payable	8	(133,897)	(139,881)
Interest receivable and similar income		42,398	22,614
(Loss)/profit before tax		(4,524,125)	6,395,227
Tax on (loss)/profit	9	(1,767,243)	(1,365,210)
Profit for the financial year		(6,291,368)	5,030,017
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		31,445,021	26,415,004
		31,445,021	26,415,004
(Loss)/profit for the year		(6,291,368)	5,030,017
Retained earnings at the end of the year		25,153,653	31,445,021

The notes on pages 13 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:02989338

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	5,811,102	6,435,347
		<u>5,811,102</u>	<u>6,435,347</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	11	104,625,975	97,710,589
Cash at bank	12	33,301,452	23,922,679
		<u>137,927,427</u>	<u>121,633,268</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(112,224,172)	(90,304,855)
Net current assets		<u>25,703,255</u>	<u>31,328,413</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>31,514,357</u>	<u>37,763,760</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(2,400,000)	(2,400,000)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	16	(347,004)	(305,039)
Other provisions	17	(603,700)	(603,700)
		<u>(950,704)</u>	<u>(908,739)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>28,163,653</u></u>	<u><u>34,455,021</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	30,000	30,000
Share premium account	18	2,980,000	2,980,000
Profit and loss account	18	25,153,653	31,445,021
		<u>28,163,653</u>	<u>34,455,021</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

Christopher Leonard.

C P Leonard
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(6,291,368)	5,030,017
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,202,190	1,041,014
Interest payable	133,897	139,881
Interest receivable	(42,398)	-
Taxation charge	1,767,243	1,365,210
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(951,652)	4,395,471
(Increase)/decrease in amounts owed by group undertakings	(5,963,734)	-
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	21,394,039	(421,259)
Corporation tax (paid)	(1,200,000)	(1,350,000)
Net cash generated from operating activities	10,048,217	10,200,334
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(577,945)	(883,504)
Interest received	42,398	-
Net cash from investing activities	(535,547)	(883,504)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(133,897)	(139,881)
Net cash used in financing activities	(133,897)	(139,881)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	9,378,773	9,176,949
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	23,922,679	14,745,730
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	33,301,452	23,922,679
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	33,301,452	23,922,679

The notes on pages 13 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

1. Company information

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the provision of services related to investment management, research and advice.

Elliott Advisors (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered head office is located at 6th Floor, Park House, 116 Park Street, London, W1K 6AF.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies; however, management does not consider there to be any significant estimates or judgements.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

The principal accounting policies of the Company are set out below.

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Turnover is earned during the year for the provision of investment management, research and advising services, net of VAT.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their residual value, over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Long term leasehold property and re-instatement provisions	- Period of the lease
Plant & machinery	- 25% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	- 25% straight line

2.4 Operating lease agreements

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are included in the balance sheet at cost.

2.7 Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any provisions meeting the definition of a financial liability, such share capital is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited directly to equity.

Current asset investments

Current asset investments are short-term deposits with an original maturity of six months or less.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are recognised initially at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration received, net of issue costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account when liabilities are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the profit.

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.10 Pensions**

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of its employees.

The cost of the Company's defined contribution scheme that are charged against profits represent the amount of contributions payable to the scheme in the accounting period.

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

2.12 Taxation

UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The current tax charge is based on the results for the year, adjusted for the items that are non-assessable or disallowable.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

2.13 Employee benefits

Employee benefits, such as salaries, paid absences and other benefits include any estimated tax payable in respect of employee services rendered during the period and are accounted for on an accruals basis over the period in which the employees provide the related services, but only to the extent that the Company has either paid or has an obligation to pay such employee benefits.

3. Turnover

	2020	2019
	£	£
United Kingdom	167,584,993	142,634,520

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

4. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2020 £	2019 £
Regulatory fines	13,518,874	-
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned by the Company	1,228,124	1,041,014
Auditor's remuneration - audit fees	52,000	52,000
Auditor's remuneration - other services	49,490	86,750
Operating lease rentals – other operating leases	3,913,864	3,872,269
Net (profit) / loss on foreign currency translation	<u>1,148,409</u>	<u>135,769</u>

5. Particulars of directors and employees

	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries	113,268,641	93,282,361
Social security costs	15,349,840	13,400,608
Other pension costs	861,735	1,392,340
	<u>129,480,216</u>	<u>108,075,309</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

2020 No.	2019 No.
<u>106</u>	<u>107</u>

6. Directors' remuneration

Remuneration paid during the year to the directors was £17,821,960 (2019: £11,369,958). The highest paid director (excluding pension contribution) received £16,546,381 (2019: £8,869,958).

The value of the Company's contribution paid to a money purchase scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £27,426 (2019: £28,257).

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

7. Interest receivable

	2020 £	2019 £
Other income receivable	<u>42,398</u>	<u>22,614</u>

There has been a 2019 reclassification from other operating charges to interest receivable and similar income for £22,614.

8. Interest payable

	2020 £	2019 £
Other interest payable	<u>133,897</u>	<u>139,881</u>

9. Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	1,774,110	1,268,830
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(48,832)	(2,824)
Total current tax	<u>1,725,278</u>	<u>1,266,006</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	6,078	98,120
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	1,084
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	35,887	-
Total deferred tax	<u>41,965</u>	<u>99,204</u>
Tax on (loss)/profit	<u>1,767,243</u>	<u>1,365,210</u>

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

9. Taxation (continued)**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2019 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
(Loss)/profit before tax	<u>(4,524,125)</u>	<u>6,395,227</u>
(Loss)/profit multiplied by standard rate if corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)	<u>(859,584)</u>	<u>1,215,093</u>
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,601,687	127,745
Depreciation less than capital allowances	38,084	35,655
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	35,888	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods - deferred tax	-	(10,459)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(48,832)	(2,824)
Total tax charge for the year	<u><u>1,767,243</u></u>	<u><u>1,365,210</u></u>

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Property £	Plant & machinery £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	8,974,468	1,347,026	413,424	10,734,918
Additions	-	603,879	-	603,879
Disposals	-	(25,934)	-	(25,934)
At 31 December 2020	<u>8,974,468</u>	<u>1,924,971</u>	<u>413,424</u>	<u>11,312,863</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	3,662,149	349,290	288,132	4,299,571
Charge for the year on owned assets	690,508	408,325	103,357	1,202,190
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,352,657</u>	<u>757,615</u>	<u>391,489</u>	<u>5,501,761</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,621,811</u>	<u>1,167,356</u>	<u>21,935</u>	<u>5,811,102</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>5,312,319</u>	<u>997,736</u>	<u>125,292</u>	<u>6,435,347</u>

11. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	95,663,303	89,699,569
Other debtors	7,613,280	6,703,359
Prepayments and accrued income	1,349,392	1,307,661
	<u>104,625,975</u>	<u>97,710,589</u>

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank	<u>33,301,452</u>	<u>23,922,679</u>

ELLIOTT ADVISORS (UK) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	1,713,798	194,631
Corporation tax	802,352	277,074
Other taxation and social security	32,502,027	17,896,094
Other creditors	63,281	163,496
Accruals	77,142,714	71,773,560
	<u>112,224,172</u>	<u>90,304,855</u>

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors - Subordinated loans	<u>2,400,000</u>	<u>2,400,000</u>

Subordinated loans fall due for payment on 1 November 2024. The subordinated loan interest rate is LIBOR plus 5%. This is unchanged from the prior year.

15. Financial instruments

	2020 £	2019 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>101,926,415</u>	<u>96,402,928</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(81,319,794)</u>	<u>(74,531,687)</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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16. Deferred taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
At 1 January	(305,039)	(205,835)
Charged to the profit and loss account	(41,965)	(99,204)
At 31 December	(347,004)	(305,039)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Other timing differences	(347,004)	(305,039)

17. Provisions

	Property re- instatement provision £
At 1 January 2020	603,700
At 31 December 2020	603,700

18. Reserves

Called up share capital

Represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Share premium account

Includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior year retained profits and losses.

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19. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
30,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>

20. Pension

The Company makes payments to the defined contribution pension scheme operated by a related company for the benefit of 3 (2019: 3) employees.

21. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2020 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2020 £	2019 £
Not later than 1 year	3,313,518	3,313,518
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	6,429,937	9,743,455
	<u>9,743,455</u>	<u>13,056,973</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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22. Related party transactions

All income was derived from Elliott Management Corporation and its affiliates.

Subordinated loan finance amounting to £2,400,000 (2019: £2,400,000) has been provided by the Company's shareholders as follows:

	Shareholding %	2020 £	2019 £
Elliott Advisors Holdings LLC	24.91	747,000	747,000
J D Pollock	9.89	600,000	600,000
I Gunn	19.90	597,000	597,000
P Best	6.36	-	-
N Bhanji	6.36	-	-
J Bayliss	6.36	-	-
J Stott	6.36	-	-
M Wills	1.17	-	-
G Furlani	1.48	-	-
S De La Riviere	1.27	-	-
M Levine	15.94	456,000	456,000
	100.00	2,400,000	2,400,000

23. Post balance sheet events

On 1 January, 2021, the Company entered into a sub-management and services agreement with Elliott Investment Management L.P. ("EIM") to assist EIM in providing investment advisory services to its advisory clients. The Company's existing services agreement with Elliott Management Corporation ("EMC") was terminated on 1 January 2021, in favour of a short-term services agreement.